

day, 7 days a week. The smell from the burning fires permeate the air. They want to stay and be part of rebuilding New York. They want to make real the words of all of our leaders. All they need is a little bit of help. I hope our colleagues will provide that.

Thank you, Madam President.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ANWR

Mr. REID. Madam President, there will be a lot of time spent on other occasions debating energy. I don't want the day to end without there being spread across the record of this Senate the fact that all this talk about the salvation of our country and the world by drilling in ANWR is just based upon false facts. Out of 100 percent of fossil fuel around the country, excluding coal, the United States has 3 percent of the reserves. Ninety-seven percent is someplace else. That includes the very small portion of those reserves in Alaska.

We are going to have to change the way we do business in America as it relates to fuel or we are going to continue to import more fuel. We cannot be self-sufficient for gasoline and petroleum products. We can't be. We do not have the natural resources to do that. We can drill in ANWR—this beautiful pristine wilderness—and get enough fuel for 6 months in the United States, a relatively small amount. But what we have to do is look to alternative energy sources—wind, sun, geothermal, and biomass. That is where the future of this country is as far as fuel proficiency. It is not in drilling for oil that we don't have.

I again say that I don't want the day to go by with people maybe having watched us saying: Why aren't they going up and drilling in ANWR? It would solve all of our problems. That is absurd.

I understand why my two distinguished colleagues from Alaska are pushing for ANWR drilling. It creates jobs in Alaska. I know how important jobs are, but the overall benefit of the country is really nonexistent.

Mr. CLELAND. Madam President, I rise today in support of H.R. 1140, the railroad retirement reform bill. As thousands of Georgians who have contacted my office in support of this legislation will state, action by the Senate on this legislation is long overdue, and I am pleased to hear that we will hold a cloture vote on the bill this week. The House of Representatives passed this legislation more than once by overwhelming, bipartisan majorities, and the Senate version has 74 co-sponsors.

Not only would current and former employees benefit from this legislation

but also the widows and widowers of former employees, and this legislation is the result of a long effort by both industry and labor to reform the railroad retirement system. Not often does Congress have the opportunity to vote on a cooperative effort supported by virtually everyone in the affected industry. We have that opportunity now, and we would be remiss to ignore it or not support it.

It is my understanding that a small number of Senators have stood in the way of this legislation, which has necessitated the filing of a cloture petition to shut down the filibuster. These same colleagues joined me in support of a tax break package earlier this year that costs over \$1 trillion. At that time, we supported the tax legislation because of the potential economic stimulus it could provide. I say that reforming the railroad retirement system will also provide such stimulus by freeing up funds that could be reinvested in the economy by the over one million active and retired rail workers and their families.

This country exploded as the railroads moved west. It was the physical incarnation of manifest destiny. Since the time these initial courageous workers linked this country, hundreds of thousands of workers have followed in their footsteps to maintain and expand their work. These workers and their families would benefit from H.R. 1140. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation and provide long overdue reform to the railroad retirement system.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business with Senators allowed to speak therein for a period not to exceed 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HOLLYWOOD IN THE HILLS

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, I have, on many occasions, spoken from this desk about the tendency of many in the entertainment industry to appeal to the least common denominator in our society in order to make the largest possible profit. Whether it be through the promotion of sex to young people or through the glamorization of violence, drug use, or other illicit behaviors, the entertainment industry has, too often and for far too long, popularized activities that promote negative and often dangerous behaviors.

Until last week, that idea dominated my opinion of much of the entertainment industry—television, film, and video games. But a creative and intelligent film director, some very talented actors, and a large and dedicated crew showed me that not all of Hollywood takes aim at the most base elements of our society.

On November 20—my 84th birthday—I was provided the opportunity to par-

ticipate in the filming of the movie, "Gods and Generals." This film is directed by Mr. Ronald Maxwell and is written as a prequel to the film "Gettysburg," which Mr. Maxwell also directed. At Mr. Maxwell's invitation, I made my film debut, making a cameo appearance as General Paul J. Semmes, an adviser to General Robert E. Lee during the Civil War. Early in the morning on a western Maryland farm, I stepped out of my reality representing West Virginia in the Senate and into a small piece of the real-life history that gave birth to my State.

I arrived at the set at Flook's Farm near Keedysville, MD, at 7:30 a.m. and was met by Mr. Maxwell and by my nephew, William T. "Tommy" Sale. It had been years since I had seen Tommy. He was playing the part of a Confederate artillery gunner in the film. After some time, I was escorted to my trailer by Mr. Maxwell, where I changed from my 21st century business suit to my mid-19th century Confederate uniform. From there, I walked to the make-up trailer, where my white locks were highlighted with shades of grey and black, and my normally clean-shaven face was suddenly a well-rounded grey beard. I no longer looked like ROBERT C. BYRD. I had been transformed into Paul J. Semmes.

We drove up to the film location on the top of a nearby hill. At the peak were two rows of cannons, several columns of Confederate Civil War reenactors, including my nephew, and a tent that was to serve as the "Telegraph Hill" headquarters of General Lee. Under this tent were gathered some of the top military leaders of the Confederacy—Robert E. Lee, played by Robert Duvall, A.P. Hill, William Sanderson, J.E.B. Stuart, Joseph Fuqua, James Longstreet, Bruce Boxleitner, George Pickett, Billy Campbell, Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, Stephen Lang, John Bell Hood, Patrick Gorman, and others. Scene 158—a little more than 3 minutes of film in which General Lee and his military advisors plan the Battle of Fredericksburg—took several hours to complete. The director, cast, and crew were not interested in speed; they wanted quality and were committed to historical accuracy.

After a few hours of rehearsing and filming, we broke for lunch. It was a delicious meal and the company of such talented professionals made it memorable. For instance, not only are these men portraying Confederate generals, they also can talk at great detail about military history, tactics, and lessons. They can speak with certainty about the Civil War—its causes, its terrible loss of life, and the aftermath. They can regale one with stories of the period and the people. They are not simply reciting words on a page; rather, they are bringing to life a period of American history that ended an inhuman practice and solidified our future as one nation. At the conclusion of this lunch, they surprised me with a birthday cake and serenade, and then called

on me to say a few words. I was touched. I rose to my feet and recited a few lines from memory that I thought appropriate.

Fame is a vapor;
Popularity, an accident;
Riches take wings;
Those who cheer today may curse tomorrow;
Only one thing endures: Character!

Then I told those of the cast and crew, "You have it! You have that character."

After lunch, we had several more hours of rehearsing and filming. Finally, as the sun was disappearing behind the mountains in the distance, we completed our work and called it a day. My beard and uniform were removed. I changed back into my business suit, and re-entered the 21st century. And while I was able to return to my wife and my home for the evening, the cast and crew retired to nearby hotels and started preparations for the next day's filming, which would start with the first light of the morning sun.

Many have asked me why I would take the time to play this role in a film, especially considering that I do not attend many movies. The answer is simple. I have long sought to promote the teaching and understanding of our Nation's history. I have helped to create Federal initiatives that focus on American history. I have talked countless times about George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, the Founding Fathers, the Constitutional Framers, Nathan Hale, Abraham Lincoln, and other true American heroes. I try to encourage young people to learn about these great figures of our country's past. I urge students to read, to visit historical sites, and to soak up as much knowledge as they can. This film allowed me the opportunity to help bring American history to life, to spring it from the pages of history books into the flickering images of the movie screen. In a small way, through this role, I am continuing to promote the understanding of our Nation's history. I thank Mr. Maxwell and the other actors for giving me such an opportunity.

In the days since my cameo appearance as General Semmes, I have reflected on our Nation's experiences during the Civil War and what lessons we can draw from our past during the current conflict at home and overseas. I worry about the men and women of our Armed Forces who are engaged in action in Afghanistan. I am concerned about our lack of preparedness to prevent further terrorist attacks from occurring on our home soil, and to respond should, God forbid, another tragedy be inflicted upon our shores. I wonder what kind of world we will leave for my two great-granddaughters, Caroline Byrd Fatemi and Kathryn James Fatemi. I hope that those of us in positions of leadership can have the same strength of character and dedication to our country as the Nation's leaders exemplified during the Civil War. I pray

that the American people have the fortitude, the willingness to sacrifice, and the patience that will no doubt be necessary during what I continue to believe may be a long battle against terrorism. At the same time, it is clear that the American people will need steadfastness and determination to move forward from the September 11 tragedies. I am thankful that we live in a country that can confront a crisis with strength and moral certainty without abandoning the very principles and values that we hold most dear.

The final words in scene 158 of "Gods and Generals" come from General Lee. After hearing from his advisors about the preparations and planning for the upcoming battle, General Lee commends them and says, "The rest is in God's Hands." We can say the same today. We are making preparations and planning for the future. The rest is in God's Hands.

CHANGES TO H. CON. RES. 83 PURSUANT TO SECTION 213

Mr. CONRAD. Madam President, section 213 of H. Con. Res. 83, the fiscal year 2002 Budget Resolution, permits the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to make adjustments to the allocation of budget authority and outlays to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, provided certain conditions are met.

Pursuant to section 213, I hereby submit the following revisions to H. Con. Res. 83:

	Dollars in millions
Current Allocation to Senate Agriculture Committee:	
FY 2002 Budget Authority	\$21,175
FY 2002 Outlays	17,856
FY 2002-06 Budget Authority	69,640
FY 2002-06 Outlays	52,349
FY 2002-11 Budget Authority	114,692
FY 2002-11 Outlays	80,210
Adjustments:	
FY 2002 Budget Authority	0
FY 2002 Outlays	0
FY 2002-06 Budget Authority	33,514
FY 2002-06 Outlays	32,141
FY 2002-11 Budget Authority	66,089
FY 2002-11 Outlays	65,363
Revised Allocation to Senate Agriculture Committee:	
FY 2002 Budget Authority	21,175
FY 2002 Outlays	17,856
FY 2002-06 Budget Authority	103,154
FY 2002-06 Outlays	84,490
FY 2002-11 Budget Authority	180,781
FY 2002-11 Outlays	145,573

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred May 16, 1995 in Eau Claire, WI. A man was beaten by another man who used anti-gay slurs during the assault, and claimed the victim made homosexual advances toward him. The assailant, Chad A. Johnson,

19, was charged with attempted first-degree intentional homicide under the State hate crime law. I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:15 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 1459. An act to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 550 West Fort Street in Boise, Idaho, a the "James A. McClure Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

S. 1573. An act to authorize the provision of educational and health care assistance to the women and children of Afghanistan.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 44. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day.

S. Con. Res. 82. Concurrent resolution authorizing the 2002 Winter Olympics Torch Relay to come onto the Capitol Grounds.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1230. An act to provide for the establishment of the Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1259. An act to amend the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act to enhance the ability of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to improve computer security, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1913. An act to require the evaluation of nontribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2983. An act to extend indemnification authority under section 170 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3189. An act to extend the Export Administration Act until April 20, 2002.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate: